# The Mail-Only Ballot

Elections Task Force April 21, 2006

### **Task Force Objectives**

- to study and make recommendations regarding conducting elections in the City of San Diego by mail-only ballot
- to report to the Rules Committee for feedback on and approval of Task Force recommendations prior to presentation to full Council

### **Study/Report Timeline**

### Mail-Only Ballot

Research – 4 weeks

Discussion/Report – 3 weeks

Docketing – 1 week

TOTAL - 8 weeks

Rules: June 21, 2006

### **How Does Mail-Only Work?**

→ Ballots are mailed, not distributed at a traditional polling place

→Ballot is voted

→Ballot is returned to the election office (ROV) to be counted

Mail-Only Ballot Advantages:

- Enacted via Ordinance for special elections
- **Savings of 30-50%?**
- Increase in voter participation?
- Removes barriers keeping people from polls?
- Other?

### Mail-Only Ballot Disadvantages:

- Delivery problems, outgoing: transient voters/ undeliverable ballots/junk mail?
- Delivery problems, incoming: impact on number of late-returned ballots?
- Undue influence?
- Other?



#### **Benchmark Jurisdictions**

Santa Cruz, CA

Fort Collins, CO

San Mateo County, CA

Los Angeles County, CA

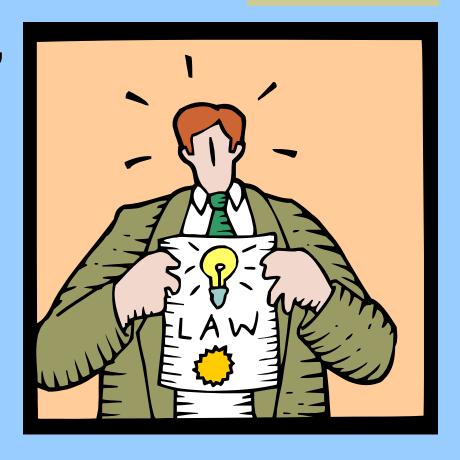
King County, WA

State of Oregon

**San Diego, CA (1981)** 

Legal Limitations, New Language

- State Law
- City Charter
- Municipal Code



## What would the procedure be?

- ☑ What are the special needs of a mail-only ballot election?
- ☑ Who would/could do what?
- ☑ Under what circumstances?
- ☑ Under what circumstances not?
- **☑** Timeline?
- **☑** Other?



#### Our Stakeholders

- How many are already voting by mail?
- Are the rest willing to vote by mail?
- How can we best address concerns?
- How do we get the word out about a mail-only ballot?



### Summary of Study Topics



- Advantages/Disadvantages
- 2. Benchmark Jurisdictions
- 3. Legal Limitations/Language
- 4. Determining the Procedure
- 5. Stakeholder Issues

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